United States
Department
of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Dallas, TX 75202

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HIGHLIGHTS OF CORPUS CHRISTI, TX NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY AUGUST 2004

Workers in the Corpus Christi metropolitan area averaged \$14.27 per hour during August 2004, according to a new survey released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Regional Commissioner Stanley W. Suchman reported that white-collar workers averaged \$16.41 per hour and accounted for 54 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar employees averaged \$14.27 per hour and represented 24 percent of the workforce, while the remainder worked in service occupations and earned \$8.57 per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for occupations in establishments with 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government. This NCS covered 153 firms representing 66,900 workers in the Corpus Christi metropolitan area, which includes Nueces and San Patricio Counties in Texas. Seventy percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the Corpus Christi metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for 28 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, licensed practical nurses averaged \$15.84 per hour; secretaries, \$13.11; and general office clerks, \$9.49. Blue-collar occupations included welders and cutters at \$14.60. In the service occupations, cooks averaged \$8.28 per hour and janitors and cleaners earned \$8.03.

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the Corpus Christi area averaged \$14.93 per hour and part-timers earned \$7.87. Union workers averaged \$19.72 per hour, while their nonunion counterparts made \$13.95. Private industry workers at establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged \$11.56 per hour and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$13.98.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that integrates three previously separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgment, supervision received and other factors required on the job.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Corpus Christi, TX National Compensation Survey August 2004 (Bulletin 3125-26). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the Dallas Information Office by calling 214-767-6970. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm. This release can also be obtained from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service in Dallas by dialing 214-767-9613 and requesting document 9510.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Dallas Information Office at 214-767-6970 from 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. CT.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings¹, all workers²: Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2004

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent
All	\$14.27	2.7	\$13.06	3.9	\$17.39	3.2
All excluding sales	14.62	2.8	13.40	4.2	17.39	3.2
White collar	16.41	3.7	14.16	5.2	20.56	4.6
White collar excluding sales	17.58	4.2	15.39	6.2	20.56	4.6
Professional specialty and technical	22.96	3.1	21.42	7.4	23.97	1.8
Professional specialty	24.84	2.9	24.45	8.7	25.02	1.6
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	_	-	_	_	_	_
Mathematical and computer scientists	_	_	_	_	_	_
Natural scientists	-	_	_	_	_	_
Health related Teachers, college and university	_	_	_		_	_
Teachers, except college and university	26.37	1.1	_		26.48	1.0
Elementary school teachers	26.24	.9	_	_	26.24	.9
Secondary school teachers	27.08	.5	_	_	27.08	.5
Social scientists and urban planners	_		_	_	_	_
Social, recreation, and religious workers	14.57	2.4	_	_	14.57	2.5
Social workers	14.57	2.4	_	_	14.57	2.5
Lawyers and judges	_	_	_	_	_	_
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and	00.04	00.0	00.04	00.0		
professionals, n.e.c	20.21 15.40	22.3 4.3	20.21 16.14	22.3 4.9	_ 13.42	4.5
Licensed practical nurses	15.40	5.4	16.14	5.2	13.42	4.5
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	13.97	2.5	-	-	_	_
Executive, administrative, and managerial	25.71	13.2	23.53	13.3	30.15	21.9
Executives, administrators, and managers	28.01	17.5	23.19	17.5	40.66	10.1
Administrators, education and related fields	43.32	10.0	_		43.32	10.0
Managers and administrators, n.e.c	19.90 20.54	25.6 10.5	- 24.52	5.5	_	_
Wanagement related	20.54	10.5	24.02	3.5		
Sales	10.72	8.2	10.72	8.2	_	_
Supervisors, sales	19.11	2.5	19.11	2.5	_	_
Sales workers, apparel	8.70	8.8	8.70	8.8	_	_
Sales workers, other commodities	10.82	25.0	10.82	25.0	_	_
Cashiers	8.41	4.8	8.41	4.8	_	_
Administrative support, including clerical	10.52	3.1	10.37	4.0	10.90	4.7
Secretaries	13.11	5.2	_	_	13.22	7.6
Records clerks, n.e.c.	10.60	9.3	_	_	_	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	12.14	3.2	12.14	3.2		
General office clerks	9.49	1.7	-		9.53	1.8
Bank tellers Teachers' aides	8.87 11.06	7.9 3.9	8.87	7.9	_ 11.06	3.9
Administrative support, n.e.c.	12.50	9.8	_		-	3.9
Administrative Support, 11.6.6.	12.00	3.0				
Blue collar	14.27	4.0	14.55	4.2	10.94	3.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.07	3.9	16.08	3.9	_	_
Miscellaneous plant and system operators, n.e.c.	23.37	.5	23.37	.5	-	_
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.25	13.5	14.46	13.8	_	
Welders and cutters	14.60	7.7	14.60	7.7	_	_
Transportation and material moving	13.55	8.0	14.01	8.3	10.51	1.7
Truck drivers	14.40	13.3	14.57	13.3	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.19	8.2	9.90	10.4	11.32	8.5
Service	8.57	5.1	7.32	6.3	10.87	3.8
Protective service	14.68	4.9	7.32	0.3	15.16	2.4
Food service	6.09	7.1	5.78	7.4	8.30	4.1
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.89	15.0	2.89	15.0	-	-
Waiters and waitresses	2.34	9.0	2.34	9.0	_	_
Other food service	8.11	3.2	8.06	3.9	8.30	4.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings1, all workers2: Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2004 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Service –Continued Food service –Continued Other food service –Continued Cooks Kitchen workers, food preparation Food preparation, n.e.c. Health service Health aides, except nursing Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants Cleaning and building service Janitors and cleaners Personal service	\$8.28 7.76 6.61 8.44 9.78 7.84 7.90 8.03 8.50	2.1 3.1 2.8 4.3 4.3 4.3 2.2 2.1 6.1	- - \$6.29 8.26 - 7.69 7.79 8.05	- 1.0 6.3 - 5.7 3.9 5.1	- - - \$8.92 - - 8.01 8.01 8.12	- - 4.3 - - 1.2 1.2 12.3

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.
² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.
³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

 $^{^4\,}$ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

Table 2 . Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings1 by occupational group2, National Compensation Survey, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2004

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government						
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵	
	Mean						
All occupations All excluding sales		\$7.87 7.99	\$19.72 19.72	\$13.95 14.30	\$14.13 14.55	\$16.99 16.01	
White collar		8.91 10.65	_ _	16.45 17.66	16.25 17.53	21.05 19.38	
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty Technical	24.92 15.50	- - -	- - -	22.96 24.84 15.40	22.96 24.84 15.40	- - -	
Executive, administrative, and managerial	12.23	7.60 8.66	- - -	25.71 10.72 10.46	25.16 9.82 10.30	24.69 –	
Blue collar Precision production, craft, and repair Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	16.07 14.25 14.11	7.82 - - - -	20.68 21.86 - - -	13.19 14.16 13.70 13.49 9.27	14.14 16.07 14.30 12.58 10.10	15.40 - - - -	
Service	9.01	6.07	_	7.96	8.58	-	
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)						
All occupations		4.2 5.9	4.1 4.1	2.9 3.1	2.9 2.9	13.5 9.9	
White collar		7.7 13.5	_ _	3.8 4.2	3.8 4.2	16.4 10.6	
Professional specialty and technical	3.0 5.0 13.2 5.2	- - - - 5.2 14.3	- - - - -	3.1 2.9 4.3 13.2 8.2 3.2	3.1 2.9 4.3 13.8 6.1 2.5	- - - - 36.7	
Blue collar Precision production, craft, and repair Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.9 13.5 7.2	5.1 - - - -	4.6 5.7 - - -	5.7 6.1 14.3 8.2 4.9	4.0 3.9 13.4 3.7 8.4	14.4 - - - -	
Service	5.4	15.1	_	4.7	5.2	_	

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information (in full wolfication).

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.

information (in full publication). 3 Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through

Onlon workers are those whose wages are determined unlocal collective bargaining.

5 Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses. 6 The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a

percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A in full publication.

Table 3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings1 by occupational group2, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2004

	Full-time and part-time workers						
Occupational group	All private		100 workers or more				
Occupational group	industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more		
			Mean				
All occupations All excluding sales		\$11.56 11.53	\$13.65 14.15	\$13.38 14.33	\$13.98 13.98		
White collar	-	15.11	13.86	12.72	15.81		
White-collar excluding sales	15.39	16.54	15.06	14.32	15.81		
Professional specialty and technical	24.45	22.75 24.66	20.91 - 15.46	24.94 27.06	- - 14.94		
Technical Executive, administrative, and managerial Sales	23.53 10.72	- - 11.75	23.84 10.35	21.06 10.35	14.84 - -		
Administrative support, including clerical	10.37	12.17	9.85	10.22	9.32		
Blue collar Precision production, craft, and repair Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	16.08 14.46 14.01	12.94 - 9.68 14.37 -	15.03 16.13 17.23 13.66 10.10	18.79 19.97 19.58 –	13.08 13.14 16.14 12.73 10.82		
Service	7.32	6.10	8.62	8.53	8.97		
		Relat	ive error ⁴ (p	ercent)			
All occupations All excluding sales		7.0 8.7	4.9 5.1	7.0 7.8	4.5 4.5		
White collar		7.8 9.0	6.8 7.8	10.0 14.6	5.2 5.2		
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty Technical Executive, administrative, and managerial Sales Administrative support, including clerical	8.7	21.4 21.2 - - 23.5 9.9	5.6 - 7.6 15.0 7.0 2.7	13.1 13.9 - 21.1 7.0 4.0	- 8.8 - - 1.6		
Blue collar Precision production, craft, and repair Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13.8 8.3	13.5 - 18.0 16.0	4.6 4.0 11.1 3.8 13.3	3.5 5.3 23.6 – –	3.7 4.9 6.0 2.9 17.0		
Service	6.3	9.6	4.4	5.6	6.5		

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

2 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information (in full publication).

3 Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.

survey sampling and collection.

4 The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A in full publication.